

PUTNIK, Milan, d.

Tumors of the kidney and polycystic kidneys. Med. glasn. 13
no. 8-9: 474-477 Ag-S '59.
(KIDNEY neopl.)
(KIDNEY DISEASES)

YUGOSLAVIA/General Problems of Pathology - Experimental Therapy. U-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 75506

Author : Popovich, Radivejc; Rosic, Dragoslav; Putnik, Milan

Inst : -

Title : New Cytostatic Drug E-39.

Orig Pub : Med. glasnik, 1957, 11, No 5, 191-194

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

POPOVIC, P.; PUTNIK, M.; BOZOVIC, B.; VUKOBRATOVIC, S.

Our first experience with sanamycin. Med. glas. 10 no.1:
36-40 Jan 56.

1. III Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu (u
dejstvu upravnika: docent dr. B. Bosovic).

(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use,
actinomycin C. (Ser))

MAGARASEVIC, M.; RUVIDIC, R.; ARAMBASIC, M.; PUTNIK, M.; BOJANIC, M.

Miliary carcinosis of the lungs. Srpski arh.celok.lek. 83 no.2:
233-243 Feb '55.

1. III Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu. Upravnik;
prof. dr. Aleksandar Radosavljevic. 2. Radioloski institut Medi-
cinskog fakulteta u Beogradu. Upravnik: prof. dr.Stojan Dedic.
3. Patoloski institut Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu. Upravnik:
prof. dr. Ksenofon Sahovic.

(LUNGS, neoplasms,
miliary carcinosis, pathol. & x-ray diag.(Ser))

PUTNIK, M.; CIRIC, S.

Surgical treatment of rectal carcinoma and its results. Acta chir.
iugosl. 2 no.2-3 185-195 '55.

1. Hirurško odjeljenje Glavne pokrajinske bolnice, Novi Sad (sef:
prim. dr Vladimir Jakovljevic)
(RECTUM, neoplasms
surg., results (Ser)

PUTNIK, Milan Dr; IVIC, Milenko. Dr.

Role of bacterial flora in strangulation of ileus. Med.pragl.
Novi Sad 7 no.6:456-461 1954.

1. Pokrajinska medicinsko-istrasivacka laboratorija, Novi Sad.
Upravnik: Dr. Petar Svarc.
(INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION, experimental,
bacteriol.aspects)

PUTNIK, Milan, dr.; CIRIC, Stevan, dr.

Surgery of varicose veins. Med. pregl., Novi Sad 7 no.4:286-291
1954.

1. Hirursko odeljenje Glavne pokrajiske bolnice Novi Sad, sef
primarius dr. V.Jakovljevic.
(VARICOSE VEINS, surg.)

PUTNIK, Milan, dr.

Varicose thrombophlebitis. Med. pregl., Novi Sad 7 no.5:412-413
1954.

(THROMBOPHLEBITIS, compl.
varicose veins)

(VARICOSE VEINS, compl.
thrombophlebitis)

PUTNIK, Milan, dr.

In memory of dr. Ratko Zamurovic. Med. pregl., Novi Sad 7 no.3:
250 1954.

(OBITUARIES

Zamurovic, Ratko)

PUTNIK, Milan

Treatment of varicose veins with injections. Med. pregl., Novi Sad
7 no.3:238-245 1954.

1. Hirurasko odeljenje Glavne pokrajinske bolnice, Novi Sad, sef.
prim. dr. Vladimir Jakovljevic.
(VARICOSE VEINS, ther.
sclerosing inject.)

PUTNIK, Milan; PLAVEC, Vladimir; SOLDATOVIC, Svetislav

Case of hypernephroma malignum. Srp arhiv lekar 82 no.2:254-259
F '54. (REAL 3:7)

1. II Hirursko odeljenje Glavne pokrajinske bolnice u Novom Sadu,
v.d. sefa: dr. Milan Putnik; Prosektura Glavne pokrajinske bolnice
u Novom Sadu, sef: dr. Vladimir Plavec. (Rad je Urednistvo primilo
10-VII-1953 god.)

(ADRENAL GLANDS, neoplasma
*hypernephroma)

PUTNIK, Milan, dr.; CIRIC, Steva, dr.

Treatment of varicose ulcer of the leg. Med. pregl. 7 no.2:
113-117 1954.

1. Hirursko odeljenje Glavne pokrajinske bolnice - Novi Sad;
sef-prim. dr. Vladimir Jakovljevic.
(VARICOSE VEINS, ulcer
*ther.)

DANILOVIC, Vojislav, doc. dr; RUVIDIC, Rajko, dr; BOJANIC, Milan, dr;
POPOVIC, Radivoje, dr; FUTNIK, Milan, dr

Primary atypical pneumonia. Med.glasn. 9 no.1:13-21 Jan 55.

1. III Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu (Upravnik
prof. dr A. Radosvljevic)
(PNEUMONIA, PRIMARY ATYPICAL)

BOZOVIC, Borislav, prof. dr.; GRAOVAC, Bogdan, doc. dr.; DEVICERSKI,
Miloje, dr.; PUTNIK, Milan, dr.; GLIGOROV, Nada, dr.;
SLEPCEVIC, Dragoljub, dr.

Use of mitomycin C in the treatment of various cases of
carcinoma. Med.Glas.17 no.11/12:447-448 N-D '63.

1. Interna klinika B. Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u
Beogradu (Upravnik: prof. dr. R. Berovic).

Putnin, Kisis

USSR /Cultivated Plants. Technical. Oleaginous.
Sugar-Bearing.

L-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, March 1957, No 22790

Author : Putnin, Kisis

Inst : Not given

Title : Some data on Cultivation of White and Indian Mustard in
the Latvian SSR.

Orig Pub : Izv. AN LatvSSR, 1955, No 10, 73-80

Abstract : The cultivation of white and Indian mustard in the Latvian SSR over a 3-year period confirmed the possibility of developing these plants. The vegetative period of Indian mustard lasted 85-95 days, the yield was 11-15 centners, oil yield 439-627 kg/hectare; corresponding figures for white mustard -- 76 - 93 days, 7.8 - 13.3 centners, 233 - 427 kg/hectare. The oil content of Indian mustard seeds is

Card : 1/2

PUTNIK, Milan; NIKOLIC, Slobodan

Obstruction of the common bile duct by a suppurating echinococcal cyst. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 93 no.3:315-318 Mr ' 65.

1. Hirursko odeljenje Onkoloskog instituta Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu (Nacelnik: prof. dr. Sava Simic).

KOZLOV, I.V., dorozhnyy master (stantsiya Kiik Tashkentskoy dorogi);
TEYEVIRE, A.V., dorozhnyy master (stantsiya Elva Estonskoy dorogi);
PODKLAD, P.I., brigadir puti (stantsiya Perm'); LOGVIN, F.G.;
NUKKA, R.Ya.; PUTNIK, N.M., dorozhnyy master (stantsiya Almaznaya
Donetskoy dorogi); TIMOFEYEV, S.

Give us an answer. Put' i put. khoz. no.5:41-42 My '58.

(MIRA 13:3)

1. Starshiy dorozhnyy master, stantsiya Beshtau Ordzhonikidzevskoy dorogi
(for Logvin). 2. Nachal'nik distantii, g. Pyarnu (for Nukka).
 3. Starshiy dorozhnyy master, stantsiya Karachev Moskovsko-Kiyevskoy
dorogi (for Timofeyev).
- (Ballast (Railroads))

SURGERY

YUGOSLAVIA

PUTNIK, Milan and NIKOLIC, Slobodan; Surgical Section of the Department of Oncology of Medical College (Hirursko odeljenje Onkoloskog instituta Medicinskog fakulteta) Head (Upravnik) Prof Dr Sava SIMIC, Belgrade.

"Occlusion of Bile Duct with Infected Echinococcal Cyst."

Belgrade, Srpski Arhiv za Tselokupno Lekarstvo, Vol 93, No 3, Mar 65; pp 315-318.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Case of severely infected (*Escherichia coli*) echinococcal cyst of bile duct in 53-year old woman was treated surgically with excellent results. Differential diagnostic discussion. Two French, 9 Yugoslav references; ms rec 22 Dec 64.

MEN'CHUKOV, Aleksandr Yevgen'yevich, inzh.; OVSEYENKO, Vladimir Vladimirovich, inzh.; PUTNIK, Nikolay Petrovich, inzh.; ANASTASIYEV, P.I., red.; FROLOV, Yu.A., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Preliminary planning of electric power transmission-line routes] Predvaritel'nye izyskaniia trass linii elektropere-
redachi. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 222 p.

(MIRA 16:11)

(Electric lines--Overhead)

VYMONKOV, Boris Mikhaylovich, inzh.; PUTNIK, Nikolay Petrovich, inzh.;
PAKSHVER, V.B., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; GIRSHFEL'D, V.Ye.,
red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Geothermal resources and their use in power engineering] Geo-
metricheskie resursy i ikh energeticheskoe ispol'zovanie. Moskva,
Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1960. 166 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Power resources)

PUTNIK, N.P.

Use of thermal waters abroad for power engineering and heating
from central stations. Razved. i okh. nedr 26 no.7:61-62
J1 '60. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut po
proyektirovaniyu elektrooborudovaniya teplotekhnicheskikh
sooruzheniy.

(Power engineering)
(Heating from central stations)
(Geysers)

PUTNIK, Nikolay Petrovich; ISLANKINA, T.P., red.; SAVCHENKO, Ye.V.,
tekhn.red.

[Underground heat; utilization of thermal waters] Podzemnoe
teplo; ispol'zovanie termal'nykh vod. Moskva, 1960. 38 p.
(Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniю politicheskikh
i nauchnykh znaniy. Ser.4, Nauka i tekhnika, no.13).

(MIRA 13:6)

(Water, Underground) (Power plants) (Hot-water supply)

L 10956-65

ACC NR: AP6004497

SOURCE CODE: YU/0006/65/000/01-/0042/0059

AUTHOR: ⁴⁴Putnikovic, ⁵⁵Dragoljub (Graduate engineer; Belgrade)

ORG: none

TITLE: Methods, technology, and efficiency of quantity surveying of opencut workings

SOURCE: Geodetski list, no. 1-3, 1965, 42-59

TOPIC TAGS: geodesy, geodetic survey, geodetic instrument, photogrammetry

ABSTRACT: In this pedagogical article the author, on the basis of Soviet and Western references, discusses 1) the technology of open-working quantity surveying; 2) the classical geodetic quantity surveying (horizontal and vertical cross-section method, accuracy of the volume calculations, surveying of removed bulk); 3) photogrammetric opencut-working surveying (including aerial photogrammetry); 4) technological characteristics of the above mentioned methods; and 5) the economic comparison of the classical and photogrammetric method. A brief concluding note suggests that the Zeiss instruments (phototheodolite, stereocomparator, or stereoautograph) are most suitable for work in Yugoslavia because of their moderate cost, simplicity of operation, and suitability for mining work. Orig. art. has: 18 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 003 / SOV REF: 003

Card 1/1

PUTNIN', Ya.K., Cand Chem Sci—(diss) "Study in the field of borates of zinc and cadmium." Riga, 1958. 15 pp (Latvian State U in P. Stuchka. Chemical Faculty. Chair of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry), 220 copies (KL,30-58,123)

- 28 -

Putnin' YA. K.

SAUKA, Ya.Ya; PUTNIN', Ya.K.

Potassium tetraborate as a basic substance in acidimetry. Zhur.
anal. khim. 11 no.6:668-671 N-D '56. (MLBA 10:6)

1. latviyskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Riga.
(Potassium borate) (Acids)

PUTNINA, C. (Riga)

Lipides in man's alimentary canal. Report 3. Highly unsaturated compounds in the excrements of the sick with tuberculosis of the bones. Vestis Latv ak no.9:153-157 '59. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademijs, Eksperimentals medicinas instituts

(Lipides) (Alimentary canal) (Tuberculosis)
(Feces) (Bone) (Unsaturated compounds)

1. PUTNINA, C. ; BERZINA, L.
2. USSR 600
4. Oilseed Plants - Latvia
7. Observations on *Camelina sativa* Crantz as an oilseed plant in the Latvian S.S.R.,
Latv. PSR Zin. Akad. Vestis, No. 7, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

1. PUTNINA, G.; BERZINA, L.; ROBEZNIYECE, I.
2. USSR 600
4. Riboflavin
7. Riboflavin in sprouting legume seeds, Latv. PSR Zin. Akad. Vestis, No. 11, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

POTNINA, M. E.

C.A. V-48
Jan 10, 1954
Cellulose and
Paper

The hydrolysis of wood with concentrated sulfuric acid and recovery of dicalcium phosphate. P. N. Odincovs, V. K. Kalina, and M. E. Putina. Latvian PSR Zindnu Akad. Vestis 1950, No. 2, Whole (No. 31) 117-22 (in Russian, Latvian summary, 122).—A 2-stage hydrolysis of 20-mesh spruce sawdust (I) with H_2SO_4 was studied. The time, temp., and acid concn. in the 1st stage were varied; the reducing sugars (II) (as % of the bone-dry I) for 0.1% H_2SO_4 (acid-to-wood ratio 7:1) and 30 min. were 0.96, 3.03, and 8.50% for 110, 125, and 140°; corresponding values for 0.3% H_2SO_4 were 2.82, 7.43, and 13.94%; for 0.5% H_2SO_4 were —, 8.75, and 16.82%; and for 1% H_2SO_4 were 11.08, 13.69, and 18.10%. The % II for 1% H_2SO_4 , 60 min., and 140° was 20.53. In a 4-stage hydrolysis, acid was used in the 1st 3 stages and H_2O in the 4th; for 0.5% H_2SO_4 and 10 min. at 140° the % II was 15.45, 1.22, 1.22, and 0.97; and 17.18, 2.14, 1.03, and — at 15 min.; for 1% H_2SO_4 and 140° the % II was 19.31, 1.81, 1.78, and 1.0. The optimum drying conditions were 2 hrs. at 105°, giving a product (III) contg. 1.76% H_2O from the 4th step. In the 2nd stage, III was mixed with 75% H_2SO_4 (acid-to-wood ratio 3:1) at 50°, an aq. suspension of apatite added, the mixt. kneaded for 90 min., and the ppt. sepd. and washed. The hydrolyzate (contg. 19.22% H_3PO_4 and approx. 10% II) was dild. For sugar inversion the hydrolyzate was boiled for 5 hours on a water bath. The best results were obtained by 10-12% H_3PO_4 in admixt. with 3% H_2SO_4 . $CaCO_3$ was added to obtain readily filterable $CaHPO_4$. The filtered soln. was clarified, evapd., and the sugars crystd. In I the % pentosans, hexosans, and cellulose was 9.06, 19.51, and 41.80, resp.; the % pentoses and hexoses in the hydrolyzate in the 1st stage was 7.17 and 14.14, resp., and the % hexoses in the hydrolyzate from the 2nd stage was 46.27% (all values based on bone-dry I). The over-all carbohydrate recovery was 96%. John Lake Keays

3

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13-54

1. PUTNINA, S.; BERZINA, L.
2. USSR (600)
4. Squash--Latvia
7. First chemical data on gymnospermous squash cultivated in the Latvian S.S.R., Latv. PSR Zin. Akad. Vestis, No. 8, 1951.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

1. PUTNINA, S. BERZINA, L.
2. USSR (600)
4. Latvia - Squash
7. First chemical data on gymnospermous squash cultivated in the Latvian S.S.R. Latv. PSR Zin Akad Vestis. No.8 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

1. PUTNINA, C. BERZINA, L.
2. USSR (600)
4. Latvia - Oilseed Plants
7. Observations on *Camelina sativa* Crantz as an oilseed plant in the Latvian S.S.R.
Latv PSR Zin Akad Vestis No. 7 1951.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

Putnina, C.
USSR.

✓Chemical characterization of the liquid fraction of the
protein and vitamin preparation No. 22. C. Putnina.
Latvian SSR Zinātnu Akad. Vēstis 1954, No. 9 (English No.
86), 119-21 (Russian summary, 122).—The prepn. con-
tained unsatd. fatty acid glycerides of both low and high
mol. wt. The sterol content was 0.07%. A. D.

PUTNINS, Janis; JANSONS, V., red.; VASILEVSKA, L., tekhn. red.

[Protection and automation of the electric equipment in industrial enterprises] Rūpniecības elektroiekārtu aizsardzība un automatika. Rīga, Latvijas Valsts izdevniecība, 1962. 493 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Electric protection) (Electric control)

114

The vitamin C content of various rosebushes and related plants. *V. Zariņš and C. Putniņa. Acta Univ. Latvianis, Kim. Fakultat. Ser. 4, No. 10 (in Lettish, 431-8; in German, 439-40) (1939).*—Rosebushes at the botanical gardens of the Latvian university were harvested in October and stored at 4°. The fruit was ground in quartz sand and a mixt. of 2% m-phosphoric acid + 8% Cl_2AcOH , pptd. with Hg acetate, reduced with H_2S , neutralized with MgCO_3 and titrated with 0.01 N 2,6-dichlorophenolindophenol soln.; this gave the total ascorbic acid + the dehydroascorbic content. A direct titration of the grindings gave the ascorbic acid content. The ratio of the ascorbic acid to the dehydroascorbic acid in various plants in mg. per 100 g. of fruit was determined. Fruits from the rosebush stored at 4° in the dark did not lose any of their vitamin C for several weeks. Frank Mareš

115

1ST AND 2ND LETTERS																										3RD AND 4TH LETTERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
Vitamin C content of Latvian food. E. Zarins and C. Putnins. <i>Acta Univ. Latvianis, Kim, Fabulat. Ser. 3</i>, No. 9-12, 329-30 (in German 381-4) (1967).—A new method for the detn. of vitamin C was developed: The weighed quantity of the material, quickly shredded, is boiled for 10 min. in 60 cc. of 5% AcOH and in a current of CO₂; the soln. is then cooled (quickly and without interruption of the current of CO₂) and filtered through cloth in a 100-cc. measuring flask. The residue is washed with AcOH and pressed out. When the liquid in the flask is filled with 5% AcOH to the mark, 10 cc. is pipetted off and, after addn. of 0.4 g. powd. CaCO₃, shaken thoroughly. Five cc. of 5% neutral Pb(OAc)₂ soln. is added, again shaken, and filtered (for acceleration: in the CO₂ current). Ten cc. of the filtrate is mixed with 5 cc. of 10% AcOH (pH of the liquid = 2.5) and titrated with 0.001 N 2,6-dichlorophenolindophenol (that is prepd. according to Henry and King; the standardization of the titer takes place according to Tillmans with 0.001 N Mohr's salt). For dark-colored exts., the titration method of Siebert—simplified by the authors—is suitable; they titrate in acid soln. (pH 2.5) and do not need a centrifuge. In this case, the titration is finished when the greenish color of the nitrobenzene changes to reddish. The middle vitamin C content in 100 g. of fruits and berries is highest in fresh hips with 1300, dried hips 1000, lemon peels 218, orange peels 197, and is lowest in grapes 0.5, pears 2, apples and bananas 3. In 100 g. of vegetables the vitamin C content																																																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			

7

CA

Potentiometric determination of solids in cyanide melt.
M. M. Raimov and A. R. Putnig. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 6, 811-15(1937).—The detn. of Na_2S in the presence of NaCN , NaSCN and NaCl by titrating a soln. of com. cyanide or cyanide melt with 0.1 N AgNO_3 and Ag-wire electrode is based on the Hiltner and Grunmann method (cf. *C. A.* 28, 4678⁹), and depends on the different solubilities of Ag_2S , AgCN , AgSCN and AgCl . The titration of NaCN gives 2 marked changes of potential, according to the reaction: $2 \text{NaCN} + \text{AgNO}_3 = \text{NaAg}(\text{CN})_2 + \text{NaNO}_3$; $\text{NaAg}(\text{CN})_2 + \text{AgNO}_3 = 2 \text{AgCN} + \text{NaNO}_3$, while that of NaCN and NaSCN gives only 1 marked potential change because of the slight difference in the solubilities of AgCN and AgSCN (2×10^{-10} and 1×10^{-10} , resp.). Hence the titration of black cyanide soln. gives 4 potential breaks, corresponding to the formation of Ag_2S , $\text{NaAg}(\text{CN})_2$, AgCN and AgCl . Eleven references. C. B.

ASD-516 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PUTMEN, Dzh. L.

112-2-3714

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957,
Nr 2, p. 173 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Putmen, Dzh. L.

TITLE: The Development of Thickness Gages and Similar Instruments
(Razrabotka tolshchinomerov i analogichnykh im priborov)

PERIODICAL: In Sbornik: Primeneniye radioaktivnykh izotopov v prom-sti,
meditsine i s. kh., AN SSSR, 1956, pp. 82-93

ABSTRACT: Instruments whose operating principle is based on radio-
active radiation and neutron absorption and dispersion
phenomena such as thickness gages, densitometers, level
indicators, tube coating and wall thickness gages,
humidity gages and geological prospecting instruments
used in British industry are briefly described. The
isotopes S^{35} , Pm^{147} , Te^{204} , Sr^{90} , Ce^{144} , Ru^{106} , Ir^{192} ,
 Cs^{137} + Ba^{137} , and Co^{60} are used as sources of gamma-ray
radiation. Ion chambers equipped with dynamic capacitors
are widely used for beta-ray monitoring. Scintillation
counters are used to monitor gamma-radiation. A scintilla-
ting counter is used in conjunction with a number of

Card 1/2

112-2-3714

The Development of Thickness Gages and Similar Instruments (Cont.)

commercial instruments to make spectrometry studies of the gamma-radiation being monitored. Thirteen bibliographic entries.

B.I.V.

Card 2/2

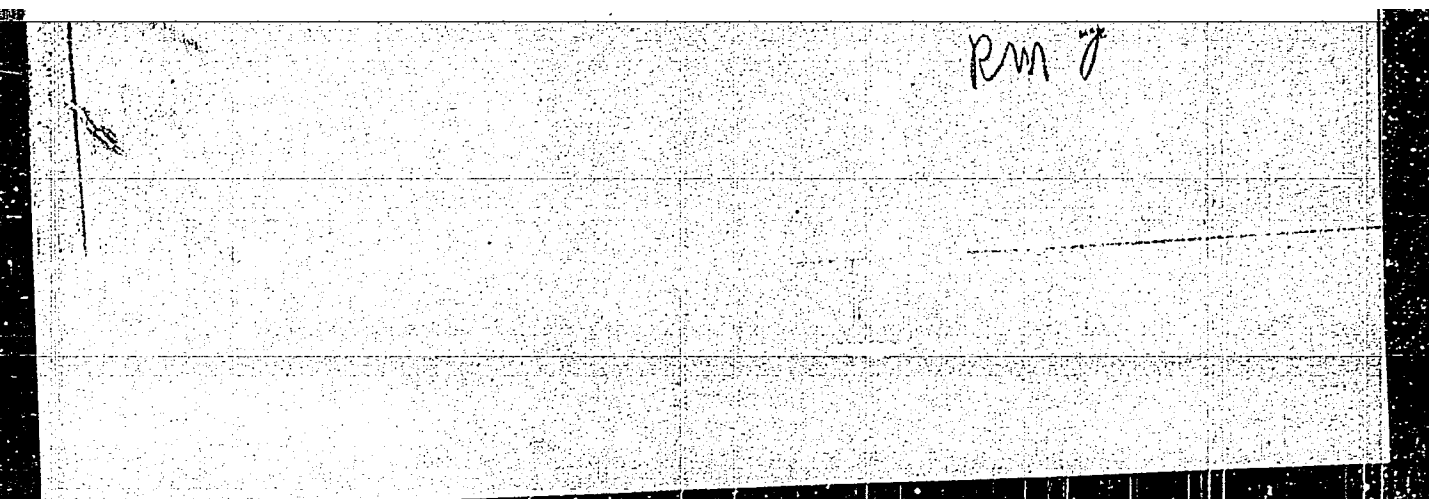
PLAUDE, K.; MAZURS, J.; PUTNINS, K.; ZANDERS, J., red.; FREIMANIS, V.,
tekh. red.

[Development of Latvian power engineering within the electric
power system of the U.S.S.R.] Latvijas energetikas attistiba
PSRS energosistema. Riga, Latvijas Valsts izdevnieciba, 1961.
98 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Interconnected electric systems)
(Latvia--Power engineering)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001343710009-3



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001343710009-3"

PUTNIN'SH, V.Ya. [Putnins, V.], aspirant

Analysis and calculation of annular modulator networks.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 6 no.12:1361-1372 '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Rizhskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

Card
PUTNINIA, M. E., Master Chem Sci --(class) "The development of glucose in the process
of wood hydrolization by concentrated sulfuric acid." Riga, 1957, 39 pp.
(Acad Sci Latvian SSR. Inst of forestry problems), 150 copies
(KL, No 41, 1957, p.106)

PUTNIS, A.

Le Potentiel Newtonien a l'Exterieur d'un Astre Ellipsoidal en Rotation
Permanente. Comm. Math. Helv., 18 (1925), 181-185.

Sur le Theoreme de Stokes pour les Ellipsoides Heterogenesen Rotation Permanente.
Geneve, Soc. Phys. Math., 52 (1935), 135-137.

Sur la Rotation Permanente de la Surface Ellipsoidale d'une Masse Fluide
Heterogene. Riga, Trudy Latv. Un-ta, Matem., (2), 7 (1936), 399-409.

Sur la Rotation Permanente des Ellipsoides Heterogenes. Righ, Trudy Latv.
Un-ta, Matem. (3). 1 (1938), 1-65.

SO: Mathematics in the USSR, 1917 -1947

edited by Kurosh, A. G.,
Markushevich, A. I.,
Rashevskiy, P. K.
Moscow - Leningrad, 1948.

REMINICZKY, Karoly; KISS, Arpad, dr.; PESTA, Laszlo, dr.; MORIK, Jozsef, dr.; KAPOs, Vilmos, dr.; SZABO, Lajos, dr.; BIRO, Zsigmond, dr.; GULACSY, Bela (Budapest); ROMAN, Istvan; GAJZAGO, Laszlo; NAGY, Imre; PINTER, Antal; VADASZ, Elemer, dr.; KONCZ, Istvan, dr.; PUTNCKI, Janos; JANCsO, T.; BAKAY, T.; MORY, B., dr.; VERES, L.; KASZO, L.; OSZTROVSZKI, Gyorgy, dr.

The first Hungarian aerosol conference. Epuletgespeszet 14 no.1:
29-31 F '65.

1. President, National Committee on Technical Development, Budapest (for Kiss). 2. Deruty Chairman, Budapest City Executive Committee (for Pesta). 3. National Institute of Public Health, Budapest (for Morik). 4. Public Health and Medical Clinic for Contagious Diseases, Budapest (for Kapos). 5. Public Health and Medical Clinic for Contagious Diseases, Pecs (for Szabo). 6. Public Health and Medical Clinic for Contagious Diseases, Miskolc (for Biro). 7. Kelenfold Heat Power Plant Enterprise, Budapest (for Roman). 8. National Meteorological Institute, Budapest (for Gajzago). 9. National Power Economy Authority, Budapest (for Pinter and Vadasz). 10. Research Institute of Heat Engineering, Budapest (for Koncz). 11. Research Institute of Heavy Chemical Industry (for Mory). 12. Fuel Trade Enterprise, Budapest (for Kaszo). 13. Deputy President, National Committee on Technical Development, Budapest (for Osztrovszki).

PUTNOKY, Janos, okleveles vegyeszmernok

City gas from air-methane mixture. Ipari energia 1 no.1/4:76-80
J1-0 '60.

L. Vegyimuveket Tervezo Vallalat.

RU'ANIA / Chemical Technology. Drugs. Vitamins. Anti- H
biotics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 74927.

Author : Shoosh, Putnoki.

Inst : Not given.

Title : A Preparation of Ichthyol, Possessing Bacter-
icidal Properties, from Native Bituminous Shales.

Orig Pub: Farmacia (Romin.), 1956, 4, No. 2, 134-141.

Abstract: No abstract:

Card 1/1

5

PUTNOKY, Gyula, dr.; GALABOVA, Stefania, dr.

Frequency of the occurrence of "coliform" bacteria in different specimens. Orv. hetil. 102 no.49:2313-2316 3 D '61.

1. Orvostovabbkepzo Intezet, Kozponti Laboratorium.

(ESCHERICHIA COLI)

STEINER, B.; PUTNOKY, Gy.; KOVACS, Klara; FOLDES, Gy.

Pneumonia in newborn infants. Acta paediat. acad. sci. Hung. 2 no.3:

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343710009-

1. Paediatric Department (Head: Dr. B. Steiner), Central Laboratory (Head: Dr. Gy. Putnoky) and Pathological Department (Head: Dr. A. Vecsei) Postgraduate Medical School, Budapest.

(PNEUMONIA in inf & child)
(INFANT NEWBORN diseases)

PUTNOKY, Gyula, Dr.

Influence of polyhydroxymethyleneglycol compounds (di- and trihydroxymethyleneglycol) containing preparations on innoculation tumors of animals. Orv. hetil. 100 no.4:140-143 25 Jan 59.

1. Az Orvostovabbkepzo Intezet (mb. igazgato: Barsony Jeno dr., az orvostudományok kandidátusa) Központi Laboratóriumának közleménye.

(CYTOTOXIC DRUGS, eff.

di- & trihydroxymethyleneglycol prep. on exper. tumor growth (Hun))

PETNOKY, GI.

Putnoky, Gy. and others.

"Aetiology of our transplantable mouse tumors." p. 425.
(Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Vol. 4, no. 3/4, 1953, Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. Vol. 2, No. 9, Library of Congress, September
1953, Uncl.

PUTNOKY, Gyula, Dr.

Results of therapeutic experiments with a di- and trihydroxymethylene glycol compound in inoculation tumors of animals. Orv. hetil. 99 no.24:807-809 15 June 58.

1. Az Orvostovábbképző Intézet (mb. igazgató: Barsony Jeno dr., az orvostudományok kandidátusa) Központi Laboratóriumának közleménye.

(CYTOTOXIC DRUGS

di- & trihydroxymethylene glycol prep., testing on inoculation tumors of animals (Hun))

Putnok, Gy.

Etiology of some transplantable mouse tumours. Gy. Putnok,
J. Keresely, E. Hoffmann, and I. Bostya (Acta Physiol. Acad.
Sci. Hung., 1953, 4, 425—439).—A transplantable mouse carcinoma
of spontaneous origin (M.I.), a transplantable mouse carcinoma
produced by tar (R.I.), and a transplantable

HONTI, Geza, dr.; PUTNOKY, Gyula, dr.

The effect of parenteral, depot and directly applied histamine
on tumors in rats. *Magy.onkol.* 7 no.4:200-208 D '63.

1. Kecskemet Megyei Rendelointezet es Budapesti Orvostovob-
bkepzo Intezet Kozponti Laboratoriuma.

PUTNIY, M.P.; FILIN, P.V.; DAVYDENKO, I.A.

Placement of rubber-cement bridges in wells. Burenie no.2:
28-30 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Trest "Groznefterazvedka" i Groznenskaya laboratoriya
Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki.

PUTNOKY Gy.

Excerpta Medica Sec 16 Cancer Vol. 2/4 April 54

1608. PUTNOKY Gy., KERESTELY J., GYERGYAY F. and BUSTYA I. Inst. of Microbiol., med. and pharmaceut. Coll. and Inst. of publ. Hlth, Targu-Mures *Immunological conditions of our transplantable mouse carcinoma strain* Acta physiol. Acad. Scient. hungar. 1953, 4/3-4 (409-423) Tables 11

The immunological conditions of a transplantable mouse carcinoma, named 'M.I.', were studied. Animals which had been inoculated before with the same or other transplantable tumours, but subsequently had not developed a tumour, showed increased resistance. Increased resistance could also be obtained by treatment with suspensions of liver, spleen, kidney and even with a cell-free filtrate of the same tumour tissue. It is suggested that besides the proliferation of the transplanted tumour cells, other factors, possibly some filtrable ones, may play a rôle in the formation of transplantable tumours.

Romhányi - Pécs

PETHÖKY, Gyula

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Hungary

Academic Degrees: Dr

Affiliation: Chairman of National Board for Examining Medical Specialists (Országos Szak-
orvosképesítő Vizsgabizottság)

Source: Budapest, Orvosképzés, Vol 36, No 1, Feb 61, pp 1-15

Data: "Problems of Postgraduate Medical Training and Qualification."

GPO 981643

176

NAGY, Istvan, dr.; PUTNOKY, Gyula, dr.

Inhibiting effect of Zymosan on transplanted tumor growth in mice.
Orv.hetil. 101 no.46:1637-1638 13 N'60.

1. Budapest Favaros Tanácsa V.B.XIII. kerületi Szakorvosi Rendelő-
Intezet Laboratoriuma és az Orvostovábbképző Intezet Kósponti
Laboratoriuma.

(NEOPLASMS exper)

(POLYSACCHARIDES pharmacol)

STEINER, Bela, dr.; PUTNOKY, Gyula, dr.; HOLLO, Tamas, dr.

The significance of "virulent" staphylococcal strains in a pediatric unit. Orv.hetil. 102 no.3:116-119 15 Ja'61.

1. Orvostovábbképző Intézet, Gyermek-, Szülészeti osztályai és
Központi laboratóriuma.

(HOSPITALS)

(STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS in inf & child)

STEINER, Bela, dr.; PUTNOKY, Gyula, dr.; KOVACS, Klara, dr.; SZABON,
Jozsef, dr.; FOLDES, Gyula, dr.

Bacteriological studies of the respiratory tract in pneumonias
in newborn and older infants. Orv.hetil. 102 no.6:244-247 5 P'61.

1. Orvostovábbképző Intézet, Gyermek-, Pul-gege osztály, Kósponti
laboratórium és Kórházi Intézet.
(PNEUMONIA in inf & child)
(INFANT NEWBORN dis)

PUTNOKY, Janos

Exploitation, processing and utilization of the natural gas of Lacq.
Magy kem lap 16 no.2:66-68 F '61.

1. Vegyimuveket Tervezo Vallalat.

POTNIIY, M.P.
POTNIIY, M.P.

Method for joining armored logging cable. Razved. i prom. geofiz.
no.19:57-60 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Oil well logging---Equipment and supplies)

HONTI, Geza, dr.; PUTNOKY, Gyula, dr.

On the effect of Suprastin on tumors in mice. Magyar. onkol. 7
no.3:129-135 1963.

1. Megyei Rendelo Intezet Kecskemet Orvostovabbkepzo Intezet
Kozponti Laboratoriuma, Budapest.

(NEOPLASMS, EXPERIMENTAL) (ANTIHISTAMINICS)

(CARCINOMA, EHRlich TUMOR) (SARCOMA 180, CROCKER)

(ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS)

STEINER, B.; PUTNOKY, G.; KOVACS, Clara; SZABON, J.; HAIDEKKER, Judith

Bacterial flora of the subglottis in samples taken in a closed system. The significance of potential pathogens. *Acta paediat. acad. sci. Hung.* 4 no.2:119-131 '63.

1. Department of Paediatrics (Director, Prof. B. Steiner), Laboratory (Director, Prof. G. Putnok) and Department of Otorhino-laryngology (Director, Prof. L. Subjan), Postgraduate Medical School, Budapest.

(PHARYNX) (RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS)
(LARYNGOSCOPY) (BRONCHOSCOPY)
(BACTERIOLOGICAL TECHNIQS) (ANTIBIOTICS)
(EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES) (PNEUMONIA)

PUTNOKI, Gyula, dr., egyetemi tanár

Variola. Term tud kozl 7 no.10:444-447 0 '63.

1. Orvostudományképző Intézet, Budapest.

STEINER, Bela, dr.; PUTNOKY, Gyula, dr.; KOVACS, Klara, dr.; FOLDES, Gyula, dr.

Comparative studies on the bacterial content of laryngeal smears,
biopsy material of the lung and post-mortem examination of the lung.
Orv.hetil. 102 no.32:1501-1504 6 Ag '61.

1. Orvostovábbképző Intézet, Gyermekosztály, Kósponti Laboratórium
és Prosectura.

(LUNG DISEASES diag)

STEINER, Bela, dr.; PUTNOKI, Gyula, dr.; KOVACS, Klara, dr.; SZABON,
Jozsef, dr.

Observations on bacterial flora of the larynx, pharynx and
sub-larynx. Orv.hetil. 101 no.32:1130-1133 7 Aug '60.

1. Orvostovábbképző Intézet, Gyermekosztály, Fül- orr- gégeosztály
és Központi Laboratórium

(LARYNX microbiol)

(PHARYNX microbiol)

POTNOKY, GY.
HUNG.

Immunological conditions of some transplantable mouse carcinoma strains. Gy. Potnoky, J. Kerestely, F. Gyergay, and I. Busty (Acta physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung., 1953, 4, 409-423).—A transplantable mouse cancer strain (M.I.) has been kept viable for 55 generations, other strains for two to seven generations. Of the 1596 mice inoculated, 655 were pre-treated the rest served as controls. Descendants of parents bearing spontaneous tumours showed as many takes as those of tumour-free parents. Animals which had proved to be resistant to inoculation with spontaneous tumours were found to have developed some immunity to inoculation with the transplantable cancer. Mice found to be resistant to the transplantable cancer were inoculated on three subsequent occasions and were found to be completely resistant, while all the controls succumbed. Acquired resistance to transplantable tumour seems to be inherited by the first generation. Only 7 of 39 first descendants of negative parents developed tumours against 24 out of 40 control animals. Similar experiments proved that the inherited resistance gradually disappears in the 2nd and 3rd generations. Acquired immunity to strain M.I. is less effective against strain M.III. Immunity to M.III. causes a slight resistance to M.I. Animals resistant to injections with tar tumours were highly resistant to M.I. M.I.-resistant mice developed cancer on tar treatment in the same proportion as did the controls. Injections of cell-free filtrates of tumour M.I. resulted in a small degree of immunity to the same transplantable tumour. Injections of liver, kidney, and spleen cells of healthy mice considerably increase the resistance to subsequent injections with transplantable tumours. The blood serum of immune animals does not seem to contain antibodies since the same no. of takes occurred following injections of transplantable tumour cells regardless whether they had been incubated for 5 to 30 min. in blood sera of normal or immune mice. Histological studies showed that up to the 5th day after inoculation there is no difference in the growth of tumour in the immune and normal animals. After the 5th day in the immune animals the infiltration by the tumour cells ceases and the tumour becomes gradually encapsulated by connective tissue. The encapsulated tumour cells gradually die. A. B. L. Buznak.

PUTNOKY, Gyula, dr.; REX-KISS, Béla, dr.

Laboratory problems in modern clinical diagnosis. Orv. hetil.
106 no.39:1843-1850 26 S '65.

1. Orvostovábbképző Intézet, Laboratóriumi Vizsgáló Tanszék
és Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézet.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/12 Cancer Dec 59

5009. The effect of preparations containing polyoxymethylene glycol (di- and trioxymethylene glycol) on transplantable animal tumours. Allati (di- és trioxymethylene glycol) vegyületeket tartalmazó készítményekkel. PETROKY G. *Orv. Hetil.* 1959, 100/4 (140-143) Tables 5

A study was made of the effect of 2 preparations, merapid 11/1 and merapid 11/11, which contain polyoxymethylene glycol (di- and trioxymethylene glycol) on taking and growth of a mouse ascites carcinoma strain, a rat carcinoma strain, and 4 solid mouse tumour strains. It was found that 3% of the 397 control animals and 42% of the 354 animals treated remained free from tumours. Of the animals of the former group 2% remained healthy and alive, of those of the latter group, 25%. In the treated animals the tumours grew much slower and remained significantly smaller than in the controls. The tumours in the treated animals were much more frequently found to be completely necrosed than those in the controls (55% and 2%, respectively).

COUNTRY:	: Hungary	H-22
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	: RZKhia., No. 5 1960, No.	19329
AUTHOR	: Putnoky, J.	
INST.	: Not given	
TITLE	: Problems in the Expansion of Resin Production from Brown Coal	
ORIG. PUB.	: Magyar Kem Lapja, 13, No 4, 147-150 (1958)	
ABSTRACT	: Steps are discussed which will permit a sharp increase in resin production from brown coals in the Hungarian Peoples Republic.	
	S. Rozenfel'd	

CARD: 1/1

PUTNOKY Gyula
STEINER, Bela; PUTNOKY, Gyula; KOVACS, Klara; SZABON, Jozsef

Aimed antibiotic therapy of pneumonia with investigation of subglottic secretion. Orv. hetil. 97 no.43:1189-1192 21 Oct 56.

1. Az Orvostovábbképző Intézet (igazgató: Doleschall, Farkas dr.) Gyermekosztályának, Gégeosztályának és Kósponti Laboratóriumának közleménye.

(PNEUMONIA, in inf. & child

ther., aimed antibiotic ther. based on microbiol. investigation of subglottic secretion (Hun))

(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use

pneumonia in inf. & child. aimed ther. based on microbiol. investigation of subglottic secretion (Hun))

(LARYNX, microbiol.

investigation of subglottic secretion in aimed antibiotic ther. of pneumonia in inf. & child (Hun))

STEINER, Bela, dr.; ~~PUTNOKY, Gyula~~, dr.; KOVACS, Klara, dr.; SZABON, József, dr.; HAIDEKKER, Judit, dr.

Examination of subglottic bacterial flora in a closed system.
Orv.hetil. 105 no.1:21-25 5 J '64.

1. Orvostovábbképző Intézet, Gyermekosztály, Laboratóriumi vizsgáló Tanszéke, Orr-Fül-Gege Tanszék.

PUTNOKY, GY.

New possibilities in the fight against epidemic infantile paralysis.
p. 499.

The mystery of the Comet is solved; the catastrophe of the jet plane
was caused by fatigue of materials. p. 500. TERMESZET ES TARSADALOM.
Budapest. Vol. 114, no. 8, Aug. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2, Feb. 1956

STEINER, Bela, dr.; FUTNOKY, Gyula, dr.

Increased incidence of Klebsiella pneumoniae in premature and newborn infant wards. Orv. hetil. 97 no.12:323-327 18 March 56.

1. A Szabolcs utcai Allami Korhaz (igaz. Doleschall, Frigyes dr. az orvost. kandidatusa) Gyermekosztalyanak es Kozponti Laborat. kozl.

(KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE, infect.
in premature & newborn inf., increased incidence &
bacteriol. (Hun))
(INFANT, NEWBORN, dis.
Klebsiella pneumoniae infect., increased incidence
& bacteriol. (Hun))
(INFANT, PREMATURE, dis.
same.)

PUTNOKI, H.

Putnoky, Gy. and others.

"Immunological conditions of our transplantable mouse carcinoma strain." p. 409.

(Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Vol. 4, no. 3/4, 1953, Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, No. 9, Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl.

KORANYI, Gyorgy, dr.; WUNSCH, Walter, Dr. ing.; OECHELHAUSER, Kurt;
PUTNOKY, Janos; SOMHEGYI, Karoly; SZUMAN, Witold; VALY, Ferenc, dr.;
DOBO, Laszlo; NAGY BIRO, Sandor; VIDA, Miklos; TOBAK, Lajos;
MAKOLDI, Mihaly; NASZALYI, Laszlo; HUNEK, Emil

Technical and economic questions relating to gas utilization.
Ipari energia 3 no.1/2:9-14 Ja-F '62.

1. Fovarosi Gazmuvek muszaki igazgatoja (for Valy).

LASZLO DE PUTNOKY

de PUTNOKY, Laszlo

PROPERTIES INDEX

REV. 41H ORDERS

Removal of iron from Hungarian sands. II. LÁSZLÓ DE PUTNOKY AND BÉLA

HUNGAR. Magyar Mérnök-Epítészeti Közlönye 66, 1-10(1932); cf. C. A. 25, 2820.—
Washing with dil. HCl removed only about 25% of the original Fe. Sepn. according to sp. gr. into fractions of d. below 2.6, d. 2.6-2.7 and d. above 2.7 produced a fraction rich in quartz (2.6-2.7) and removed thus about 60% of the Fe. Magnetic sepn. leaves CaCO_3 in the quartz-contg. fraction. Combination of the sp. gr. and the magnetic method did not give much better results than sp. gr. sepn. alone. Combination of the 3 methods gave good results, since it removed both Fe and carbonates. A sand contg. 94% SiO_2 and 0.22% Fe_2O_3 could be produced from av. sands. S. S. DE FINÁLY

19

AUTHOR INDEX										TITLE INDEX										SUBJECT INDEX										F. GROUP									
Putnoky, L., and Bobest, B. WORKING UP BAUXITE BY MEANS OF SULFURIC ACID TO PRODUCE ALUMINA. <i>Math. nature. Ing. ungar. Akad. Wiss.</i>, 52, 90-132 (1955). Experiments were made with seven samples of Hungarian bauxite ores containing Al_2O_3, 43.12 to 62.60, Fe_2O_3, 9.51 to 28.08, TiO_2, 2.50 to 4.30, SiO_2, 2.80 to 8.10, and loss on ignition 18.82 to 29.70%, respectively. Ores were treated under pressure in steel bombs with saturated SO_2 solutions in the presence of excess SO_2 at 20 to 120° from 1 to 10 hr. The SO_2 used varied from 9 to 60% of the mixture of bauxite and water. The results were unsatisfactory. Al_2O_3 concentration of the solutions was in all cases under 2%, and only 40 to 70% of the total alum content of the ores was soluble. The Fe content of ores, however, was 95% dissolved. The poor solubility was due to the fact that the Al of bauxite ores consists partly of very difficultly soluble compounds, and hydrolysis takes place in Al sulfate solutions, the product of which, $Al(OH)(SO_4) \cdot 2H_2O$, is slightly soluble. The amount of this product increased with the temperature. TiO_2 and SiO_2 were also dissolved by SO_2 and contaminated the Al_2O_3 since they precipitated simultaneously with Al_2O_3.																																							

Direct electrochemical production of permanganic acid from manganous salt solutions. LARLO, DE PUTNEY. *Makromol. Chem.* 67, 712-46 (in German 740 50)(1963). MnF_6 is formed on the anode during the electrolysis of MnSO_4 soln. with a diaphragm in the presence of H_2SO_4 and HF . The primary product of anodic oxidation is HMnO_3 , which reacts with MnSO_4 and HF to form MnF_6 . Only after all the Mn^{2+} salt has been oxidized to Mn^{3+} can the HMnO_3 remain as the final product. HMnO_3 is then formed by the oxidation of MnF_6 , which therefore decreases in amt. during electrolysis. The MnF_6 could not be detected, probably because it is instantly oxidized. S S DE FINELY

AS 4 SL 4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

18

Working up iron-containing bauxites. László Putnoky and Béla Bokros. *Math. naturis. Acad. ungar. 1932. Hiss. 80, 497-500 (1933).*— $\text{Ca}(\text{AlO}_2)_2$ but no $\text{Ca}(\text{AlO}_2)_3$ is formed on the working up of bauxites by means of hydrated lime under pressures of 10-15 atms. at temps. of 180-200°. By treating the bauxite-lime mass with a soln. of Na_2CO_3 a ppt. was obtained which could easily be filtered from the alkali aluminate soln. This ppt. consisted of the Fe compds. of the bauxite mixed with so much CaCO_3 that no rational metallurgical operation could be found for working up this Fe. Hungarian bauxites required about 3 mols. CaO for working up 1 mol. Al_2O_3 . S. S. de Fényi

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
Working up bauxite by means of sulfuric acid to produce alumina. László Putnoky and Béla Holcsy. <i>Math. naturv. Ans. 55:37. 1953. 83, 86-172 (1935); cf. C. A. 20, 3532.</i> Expts. were made with 7 samples of Hungarian bauxite ores contg. Al_2O_3, 43.12-62.10, Fe_2O_3, 9.51-28.06, TiO_2, 2.50-4.20, SiO_2, 2.85-8.10 and loss on ignition 10.63-20.70%, resp. Ores were treated under pressure in steel bombs with aq. H_2SO_4 solns. in the presence of excess H_2O, at 20-120° from 1 to 10 hrs. The H_2SO_4 used varied from 0.46% of the amt. of bauxite and water. The results were unsatisfactory. Al₂O₃ content of the solns. was in all cases under 2% and only 40-70% of the total alum content of the ores was sol. The Fe content of ores, however, was 85% dissolved. The poor soly. was due to the fact that the Al of bauxite ores consists partly of very difficultly sol. compds., and hydrolysis takes place in Al sulfite solns., the product, $Al(OH)_3 \cdot 2H_2O$, of which is a little sol. The amt. of this product increased with the temp. TiO_2 and SiO_2 were also dissolved by H_2SO_4 and contaminated the Al_2O_3 since they precip. simultaneously with Al_2O_3. S. S. de Finkly																									
ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									

1ST AND 2ND CIPHERS																										3RD AND 4TH CIPHERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
19 Removal of iron from Hungarian sands. III. LAZLO PUTNOKY AND BALA DOBOSI. <i>Magyar Mészet Feltárási Közlönye</i> 67, 121-4 (1963); cf. C. A. 26, 1737-A. Six samples of sand contg. 0.029 to 0.06% Fe_2O_3 were treated, after washing with water, with varying amts. of concd. HCl. The best result was obtained when 20 g. sand was treated with 30 cc. concd. HCl at 90° for 2 hrs. Original Fe_2O_3 was reduced to 0.0147-0.076%. Sands contg. much Fe_2O_3 cannot be economically treated. S. S. DR FINLEY																																																			
ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			
FROM SYNONYMS																										TO SYNONYMS																									
SYNONYMS																										SYNONYMS																									

Effect of time on alcohol and ether sorption by silica gels. László Putnány and Vilmos Neráth. *Mathematica (Szeged)* **49**, 575-611 (1982); cf. C. A. 27, 1982d. The velocity of sorption steadily decreases for both Et(A) and Et(OH). The heat of sorption diminishes with the sorption velocity. Gels can be evaluated according to (a) sorption capacity and (b) sorption velocity. The gels examined were (1) Boring, (2) one made from SiCl_4 , (3 and 4) 2-3-mm. and 0.5-2-mm. gels of Deutsche, (5 and 6) S. "A" and S. "E" gels of F. Kulhorns, (4) showed large sorption velocity and (1) had low max. sorption capacity. The others showed no great differences. S. S. de Finily

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

2

CO

Effect of time on alcohol and other sorption by silica gels. László Potoczky and Vilmos Neráth. *Magyar Tudomány*, 1964, 57: 91(1962); cf. C. A. 27, 1964. The velocity of sorption steadily decreases for both Et₂O and EtOH. The heat of sorption diminishes the sorption velocity. Gels can be evaluated according to (a) sorption capacity and (b) sorption velocity. The gels examined were (1) Borsig, (2) one made from SiCl₄, (3 and 4) 2-3-mm. and 0.5-2-mm. gels of Deutsche Kollodien, and (5 and 6) S. "A" and S. "E" gels of F. Hermann. (4) showed large sorption velocity and (1) had a low max. sorption capacity. The others showed no great differences. S. S. de Finálv

ASB-3LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECTION 1119 ONLY ONE

SECTION 1119 ONLY ONE

Putnyn', I. A.

Putnyn', K. A.

"A spect of the calculation of rural electric power lines which contain hydrcelectric power stations." Acad Sci USSR. Power Engineering Inst imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy. Riga, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

Knizhnaya letopis'

No. 15, 1956. Moscow.

PUTNYNYA, Ts. K.

In Latvian

PUTNYNYA, Ts. K. -- "Biochemical Characteristics of Olive Cultures Which Grow in the Latvian SSR." Acad Sci Latvian SSR, Inst of Microbiology, 1953. In Latvian (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences)

SO: Izvestiya Ak. Nauk Latvivskoy SSR, No. 9, Sept., 1955

CO 10

1st AND 2nd EDDERS
PROCESSING AND RECEIPT-14 MARCH 1950
1st AND 2nd EDDERS

The synthesis of ethylenediamine. NIK. PUTOVNIK. *Trans. Inst. Pure Chem. Reagents, Sci. Tech. Dept. U. S. S. R.*, No. 300, 119 22(1929). P. simplified his previously described method for the prepn. of $(\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2)_2$ (I) (*C. A.* 23, 2838) by replacing the $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})_2\text{NK}$ by phthalimide and K_2CO_3 . $2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})_2\text{NH} + \text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 + (\text{CH}_3\text{Br})_2 = [\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})_2]_2$ (II) + $2\text{KBr} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$. The H_2O formed lowers considerably the yield of I as it hydrolyzes the phthalimide at the high reaction temp. to $\text{HO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CONH}_2$ (III). The yield (figured on the phthalimide used) is still further decreased by the subsequent treatment of the reaction product (II) with NaOH to obtain I, whereby III is decompd. into phthalic acid and NH_3 . To eliminate this detrimental effect of the H_2O a specially constructed *trap* was inserted between the reaction flask and cooler. *Exptl. Part.* 250g phthalimide and 100g freshly calcined K_2CO_3 are added to 100 g (87 cc) $(\text{CH}_3\text{Br})_2$ in a 1 l. flask. The whole is let stand for about 4 hrs. (till the disappearance of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Br}$) to 185-195° in an oil bath. The reaction product is then heated with 500-700 cc. H_2O on the H_2O bath and I filtered off on a Buchner funnel. The further treatment is the same as described in the previous publication. The yield is 55-60%.
E. BIRLOTTA

ASB-VLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
E 27

THE ACTION OF HYDROXYLAMINE ON THE ETHYL ESTER OF PHTHALIMIDO-N-CARBONYLIC ACID. N. I. PETROVICH. <i>J. Russ. Phys.-Chem. Soc.</i> 62, 2343-8 (1930).—NH₂OH (I) with Et phthalimido-N-carboxylate (II) gives phthalylhydroxyamine (III) and not an oxime. Pulverized K phthalimide (30 g) and 20 g. ClCO₂Et in 65 cc. alc. C₆H₆, boiled 3-4 hrs., gave after filtration with suction, washing the pptd. KCl with hot C₆H₆, and concn. of the filtrate to 0.5 vol., followed by cooling and recrystn. from hot EtOH or Me₂CO, 27 g. of II, prisms, m. 80°, sol. in C₆H₆, CHCl₃ and Me₂CO, difficultly sol. in cold EtOH and Et₂O. NH₂OH·HCl (9.5 g.) and 9 g. potash were covered with 35 cc. water and heated gently to complete soln. and elimination of CO₂. Addn. of 12.5 g. dry II with mixing gives a copious evolution of CO₂ followed after some time by appn. of yellowish red scales. Addn. of dil. HCl soon gives colorless needles, which are filtered with suction, washed with water, and dried in a desiccator. The product is insol. in C₆H₆, CHCl₃, Et₂O, MePh, petroleum ether, water and CS₂, sol. in EtOH and Me₂CO. Recrystn. from aq. Me₂CO gives 7 g. III, m. 230°. III (0.5 g.) in EtOH added to the theoretical quantity of alc. KOH gives C₆H₄(CONHOH)CO₂K, yellowish red scales. III (1.5 g.), boiled 6 hrs. with alc. KOH (0.7264 g. KOH in 17.6 cc. soln.), gave after recrystn. 1 g. anthranilic acid. The Et and Ac derivs. of III were prepd. III (1 g.) in EtOH shaken in the cold with AgOH in NH₂OH gave the Ag deriv. of III, of which 0.5 g. with 7 g. EtI in the dark at room temp. for 3 days gave by Et₂O extr. followed by partial evapn. of the Et₂O the Et deriv. of III, m. 103° after recrystn. from EtOH. III (0.5 g.) with 3 g. Ac₂O boiled 3 hrs., gave, after removal of excess Ac₂O and addn. of EtOH, 0.61 g. Ac deriv. of III, m. 181°, recrystd. from hot C₆H₆. III and its K salt are formed from I and II as follows: C₆H₄(CO)₂NCO₂Et $\xrightarrow{H_2O}$ C₆H₄(CO)₂NCO₂H (+ NH₂OH) $\rightarrow$ C₆H₄(CO)₂NOH + CO₂ + NH₃. C₆H₄(CO)₂NOH + KOH (+ H₂O) $\rightarrow$ C₆H₄(CONHOH)CO₂K.																									
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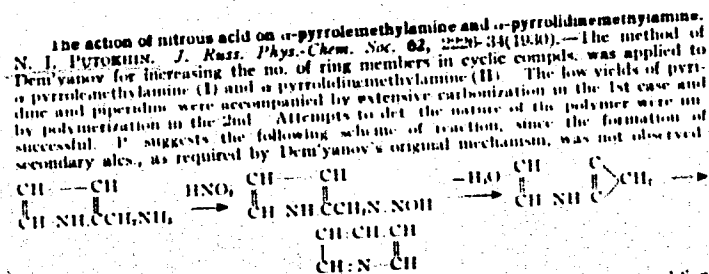
Some pyrrolidine derivatives. N. I. Petrovskii. *J. Russ. Phys.-Chem. Soc.* 62, 200 (1930). *dl*-Proline (a pyrrolidinecarboxylic acid), prepd. by hydrolyzing gelatin, was converted to the amide (cf. C. A. 21, 86) through the ester. Prolineamide (I, g.), added in small portions with cooling to 35 g. Ac₂O followed by careful heating till the crystals formed dissolve, and then let stand for recrystn., gave 3 g. cubic crystals of *N*-acetylprolineamide (II), m. 178-80°, sol. in warm EtOH, difficultly in Et₂O. 1 g. in 15 cc. Ac₂O and 0.5 g. previously melted AcONa, heated on an oil bath at 170-80° for 8 hrs., gave, after evapn. of the Ac₂O under reduced pressure and filtration of the AcONa, a sirup which crystd. in needles when kept in a vacuum desiccator over H₂SO₄ and KOH for 2-3 weeks. By addn. of CaH₂ everything but the crystals dissolves. More crystals can be obtained from the CaH₂ soln. Recrystn. from hot CaH₂ assisted by adding hot petroleum ether to turbidity gave 0.6 g. of the *acetamide* of *N*-acetylproline (III), m. 142°. The sirup remaining after removal of II was chiefly the *nitrile* (III) of *N*-acetylproline as shown by N detn. The yield of III was 2.3 g. III (2 g.) in 70 cc. 96% EtOH and 7 g. metallic Na were allowed to react with heating at the end. The soln. was cooled, 50 cc. water added, H₂SO₄ added to neutrality, the Na₂SO₄ filtered off and the filtrate evapd. on the water bath to 20 cc. Treatment with strong KOH soln., satn. with dry K₂CO₃ and extr. with Et₂O, followed by drying of the soln. and evapn. of the Et₂O gave a residue which distl. in vacuo. There was obtained finally 0.3 g. of *α*-pyrrolidylmethanamine, b.p. 50°. Reduction of 3.0 g. prolineamide with 8 g. Na in 90 cc. abs. EtOH gave 0.8 g. *α*-pyrrolidylcarbinol, b.p. 110°.

Lewis W. B. 12

ASD 35.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Absorption of H begins within 10-15 min., speeds up quickly and then ceases very suddenly when about 10% of the theoretical quantity has been taken up. This constitutes the 1st stage of the reaction. Add'n. of more catalyst at this stage does not induce further reduction; it is necessary now to change the reaction medium. Accordingly add 4 cc. of a soln. contg. 0.10 g. HCl per cc. in EtOH, 2-3 drops more FeCl₃ soln. and 0.15-0.18 g. more catalyst. The reduction then begins again at once and goes to completion, the time required depending on the substance being reduced. If AcOH or EtOH alone is taken as solvent, or if both are used but the 2% HCl is added at the beginning of the 1st stage instead of at the end, the results are very poor. V differs from the other substances studied in that its reduction proceeds to an equal extent in both stages of the reaction. α -Pyrrolidinemethylamine, b, 50%, was obtained in 55% yield from IV. The H used was deoxygenated by passing through pyrogallol. The 1st stage of the reaction required 40-50 min. and the 2nd 3-4 hrs. I gave a 70-75% yield of pyrrolidine HCl; the 1st stage was 45 min. long and the 2nd 1.5 hrs. III reduced somewhat more difficultly than I or IV. In the latter cases the absorption of H was theoretical at the end of the 2nd stage. With III it was only about 60% after 5 hrs., when absorption ceased. After the catalyst had been filtered off, the soln. was concd. *in vacuo* when crystals of unchanged III sep'd. After removal of HCl from the filtrate with Ag₂CO₃ and removal of the Ag with H₂S, proline (α -pyrrolidine-carboxylic acid) was recovered as the Cu salt; yield 23%. Attempted reduction of II gave unsatisfactory results insofar as the isolated product was concerned. In the 1st stage there was absorbed 85% of the theoretical quantity of H with very little addnl. absorption in the 2nd period. A small quantity of a substance resembling IV was isolated. V from pyrrolidine HCl and AgNO₃ was reduced in the presence of Pt oxide to pyrrolidine and NH₃. The reduction of I and III with Pd oxide proceeds in 2 stages, but the 1st period is much longer than with Pt oxide. The 2nd period is correspondingly short with very vigorous absorption. I with Pd oxide gave 60% pyrrolidine, III was almost not at all reduced.

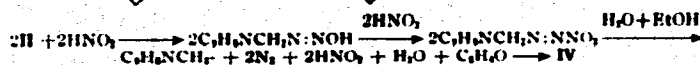
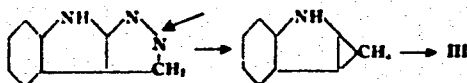
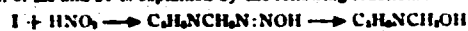
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The best yields (25%) were obtained only when dil. amine HCl solns., $r = 1.6$ g.
 I in 5 cc. water and 17 cc. N HCl, were treated with efficient cooling with AgNO_3 ,
 followed by vacuum distn. of the filtrate from AgCl only after this had been rendered
 alk. to litmus
 Lewis W. Brill

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca The action of the nitrous acid on amines of the indole series. N. I. PUTOKHIN AND N. P. DAVYDOVA. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 2, 204-6 (1932). HNO_2 reacting with 3-indolemethylaniline, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{NCH}_2\text{NH}_2$ (I), and 2-methyl-3-indolemethylaniline, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{NCH}_2\text{NH}_2$ (II), produces quinoline (III) and α,β -bis[2-methyl-3-indyl]ethane (IV), resp. The formation of III and IV is explained by the following reactions:



3-Indolealdehyde and 2-methylindolealdehyde and their oximes are prepd. by Putokhin's method (cf. C. A. 21, 86). The oxime acetates, m. 154° and 150°, resp., are prepd. in quant. yield by treating the oximes with Ac_2O . The amines are prepd. from the oxime acetates by catalytic reduction using Pt black. Three g. of 3-indolemethylaniline sulfate in 15 cc. of 50% a/c. is treated with 2.3 g. of $\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in 15 cc. H_2O and 3 g. AgNO_3 . The filtrate is heated at 60-70° for 1 hr. After steam distn. the residue is made alk. and III is recovered by steam distn. In a similar manner IV is obtained. G. S. S.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		100 AND 1TH ORDERS	
Action of sodium methylate on ethyl isatin-N-acetate. N. I. Patokhin, <i>J. Gen. Chem.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 9, 1176-84 (1935).—Gabriel and Colman (<i>Ber.</i> 39, 999 (1906)) showed that the interaction of MeONa with phthalylglycine ester results in isomerization and cyclic increment with the formation of Me 4-hydroxyisocarbonyl-3-carboxylate. Radelescu (<i>C. A.</i> 21, 1617) and Cheorghiu (<i>C. A.</i> 28, 2709) obtained dihydroynaphthalene derivs. by a similar isomerization of indandione derivs. with EtONa. Study of this type of reaction was begun with the easily isomerized isatin and its homologs by the action of MeONa on $C_6H_5.CO.CO.NCH_2.CO_2Et$ (I). As the following scheme shows, the reaction proceeds in 2 directions: one leading to II, and the other to a quinoline ring. Usually the 2 reactions take place simultaneously with either of the 2 reactions predominating, depending on the conditions of the process used. Of the 3 possible structures of the isomerized compd., convertible to VIII, IV and V are more acceptable as relatively more stable, while VI is likely to be a labile form isomerizing to XI. This may in part explain the presence of XI in the reaction mixts. XI was also isolated. (I) $I + MeONa \rightarrow EtO_2CCH_2NHC_6H_4COC_6H_5$ (OMe)₂ONa (II) $-2MeOH \rightarrow C_6H_5.CO.C(ONa):C(CO_2Et).NH + NaOH \rightarrow C_6H_5.CO.C(ONa):C(CO_2Na).NH$ (III) $+ HCl \rightarrow C_6H_5.C(OH):C(OH).C(CO_2H):N$ (IV), $C_6H_5.CO.C(OH):C(CO_2H).NH$ (V) or $C_6H_5.CO.CO.CH(CO_2H).NH$ (VI) $+ HI \rightarrow C_6H_5.CH(OH).CH(OH).CH(CO_2H).NH + HI \rightarrow C_6H_5.(CH_2)_2.CH(CO_2H).NH$ (VII) $+ CaO \rightarrow C_6H_5.(CH_2)_2.NH$ (VIII). (2) $II + NaOH \rightarrow NaO_2CCH_2NHC_6H_4COC(ONa)_2ONa - H_2O \rightarrow NaO_2CCH_2NHC_6H_4COCO_2Na$ (IX) $+ HCl \rightarrow HO_2CCH_2NHC_6H_4COCO_2H$ (X) $-H_2O \rightarrow C_6H_5.CO.CO.N-CH_2.CO_2H$ (XI). A mixt. of 4 g. I, m. 114°, (cf. P., <i>C. A.</i> 23, 2970), in 33 cc. of dry MeOH with 0.8 g. MeONa in 32 cc. MeOH in a rubber-stoppered flask was digested at 75-80° for 3-4 hrs. until the formation of a ppt. had begun. After cooling the mixt. was treated again with 0.6 g. MeONa in 10-12 cc. MeOH and digested as above for 4 hrs., giving 2 g. III. It was identified as the mono- and di-Ag salt, and as $C_6H_5.CO.C(OH):C(CO_2Et).NH$, m. 119-20°. I treated as above but with double the amt. of MeONa at 80-100° formed IX. IX in H₂O treated with HCl gave XI, m. 246° (cf. Langenbeck, <i>C. A.</i> 22, 2749). XI, carbonizing at 230°, was obtained as III on heating the mixt. for 3 hrs. to an incipient pptn. (without the 2nd addn. of MeONa). Two g. IV (V or VI) with 40 cc. HI (d. 1.55) and 1 g. of red P, refluxed for 8-10 hrs. (or preferably at 150° in a sealed tube), gave 0.7-0.8 g. VII, which on distn. with CaO formed VIII, b. 247-8°. Chas. Blanc					

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Isomeric changes in the thiophene ring. 1. 2-Thiophenemethylamine and the action on it of nitrous acid N. I. Putokhin and V. S. Egorova. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 10, 1873-7 (1940).—2-C₄H₄NSI and HC(OR)₂ give the acetal of 2-thiophenecarboxaldehyde which is hydrolyzed with HCl and treated with NH₄OH to give the oxime. When this is treated with Na and EtOH, the ring is split, forming H₂S, but reduction with Zn dust and aq. HCl gives 50.5% 2-thiophenemethylamine, bp 77°, d₄²⁰ 1.1370, n_D²⁰ 1.5078, *M*_R calcd. 32.42, found 32.52. The HCl and H₂PO₄ salts are prepd. The HCl salt is treated with AgNO₃ and the resulting HNO₃ salt is heated 1 hr. at 30°, then allowed to decomp. for 15 hrs. at room temp. Steam distn. seps. 2-thiophenemethanol (I), bp 80°, d₄²⁰ 1.2147, n_D²⁰ 1.5057, *M*_R calcd. 30.58, found 30.60. In the residue from the distn. is a small amt. of a compd. bp 91°, d₄²⁰ 1.2055, n_D²⁰ 1.5002, *M*_R calcd. 30.58, found 30.41. This appears to be hydroxythiapyran (II). Oxidation of I with KMnO₄ gives 2-thiophenecarboxylic acid, but oxidation of II gives no acid. H. M. L.

Lob. Org. Chem., Kuybyshev Inst. r Agric. Insts.

ca.	Phthalimide and phthalimide mono Bromophthalimide, its structure and use in organic syntheses. N. I. Putskhin. <i>J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)</i> 15, 322-40 (1945) (English summary).—Bromophthalimide (I) may be used for the ready bromination of a no. of sub- stances. The bromination is conducted by refluxing the mixture of the components in benzene or conducting the reaction under self-generated heating. The following brominations were performed: PhNH₂ to 2,4-DiBr- C₆H₃NH₂ (33%), MePh to PhCH₂Br (80%), PhOH to BrC₆H₄OH (86%), pyrogallol to 4,6-dibromopyrogallol (80%), aniline to dibromosulfonamide, m. 100-2°. Treat- ment with dry NH₃ in benzene gave phthalimide, NH₂Br and a theoretical amt. of N to indicate that I has the OBr structure, which on treatment with NH₃ yields the end form of phthalimide which rapidly rearranges to the keto form, while the cleaved Br forms unstable NH₂Br which decomps. into NH₂Br, HBr, and N. Treatment with 6% KOH readily yields anthranilic acid. Treatment with ice-cold MeONa in dry MeOH gave <i>di-Me carbonyl anthrani-</i> <i>late</i>, b. 100°, m. 50-60°, and a small amt. of <i>di-Me</i> <i>carbonyl anthranilic acid</i>, C₁₀H₇(CO₂Me)₂NHCO₂NH- CO₂H, CO₂Me, m. 140-2°. The reaction with EtOH gave only phthalimide; when the reaction was conducted in a stream of Cl₂, there was also formed EtOC₆H₄Br, b. 127-9°. I could not be induced to react with Na, dry MeONa, or Ag₂CO₃. The reactions of I indicate that they proceed through the stage of RC(OBr)(OH) NH₂; this mechanism is also postulated for the Hofmann reaction, avoiding the customarily assigned rearrange- ment step. G. M. Kinschpoth	10 Lab. Org. Chem., Kuybyshev Ind. Inst.
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CA
Isomeric transformations of the thiophene ring. II.

N. I. Putokhin and V. S. Egorova. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 18, 1893-72 (1948); cf. C.A. 35, 4377.
Addn. of 5.5 g. PCl₅ gradually to 3 g. 2-thiophenecarboxylic acid with cooling and distn. of POCl₃, followed by addn. of 25% NH₄OH with cooling, gave almost 100% 2-thiophenecarboxamide, m. 173°; the same result is obtained with PCl₅. Refluxing the amide with P₂O₅ failed to give the nitrile, while refluxing with Ac₂O gave an *Ac. deriv.* of the amide, m. 135-6 (from EtOH). 2-Thiophenecarboxaldehyde oxime (I) (1.55 g.), 0.5 g. NaOAc, and 7 g. Ac₂O on brief warming until the spontaneous reaction is completed, followed by gentle boiling 40 min., boiling 2-3 min. with 1 vol. H₂O, neutralization, and extrn. with Et₂O gave 2-cyanothiophene, b_n-n 77.5-78°, b. 196°, d₄²⁰ 1.1890, n_D²⁰ 1.5641. Reduction of 2 g. 2-thiophenecarboxylic acid by 698 g. 2.5% Na-Hg in 30 ml. H₂O in the presence of 0.63 g. NaOH at 80° (more H₂O added to keep the mass fluid in the course of the reaction) for 24 hrs. gave 1.5 g. tetrahydro-2-thiophenecarboxylic acid, m. 53°; *Ag salt*, almost insol. in H₂O; *amide* (by treatment of the acid with PCl₅, followed by 25% NH₄OH), m. 130-2° (from EtOH). 1.5 g., 40 ml. H₂O, and 30 ml. 96% EtOH treated gradually with 290 g. 2.5% Na-Hg with addn. of H₂O as needed (total 120 ml.) at 80°, followed by distn. of 3 l.

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of the mixt., neutralization of the distillate by HCl, concn., and extrn. of the residue, after addn. of KOH, by Et₂O gave tetrahydro-2-thienylamine, b_n 89.5°, d₄²⁰ 1.0620, n_D²⁰ 1.5399; *chloroplatinate* (IV) and *HCl salt* prepd. (no properties cited). Acetothienone (8.6 g.) in 5 ml. 96% EtOH treated with fresh H₂SO₄ soln. (from 7.2 g. HCl salt and K₂CO₃ soln.) and heated on a steam bath 10 hrs. gave the corresponding oxime (II), needles, m. 110°; this (5 g.) in 40 ml. EtOH with 10 g. Zn dust was slowly treated with 70 g. EtOH contg. 30 g. HCl with cooling, concn. KOH soln. added, the mixt. steam-distl., and the distillate neutralized by HCl, evapd. to 30-40 ml., made alk. by 30% KOH, and extrd. with Et₂O to give 25-30% 1-(2-thienyl)ethylamine (III), b_n 82.5-83°, d₄²⁰ 1.0631, n_D²⁰ 1.5582. II treated with alc. HCl (anhyd.) yields *N-methyl-2-thiophenecarboxamide*, m. 142-5° (decompn.). III with AgNO₃ in neutral soln. yields 2-thienylmethylcarbinol, b. 79°, d₄²⁰ 1.1408, n_D²⁰ 1.5433; the same product is obtained in acid soln. (dil. HNO₃).
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AUTHOR: Putnyn', K.A.

TITLE: Design Characteristics of Rural Electrical Networks where Hydroelectric Power Stations are part of the Network (Osobennosti rascheta sel'skikh elektricheskikh setey pri nalichii v nikh gidroelektrostantsiy)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the Power Engineering Institute of the AN SSSR (Energ. in-t AN SSSR), Riga, 1956.

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